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kept, where the people of the house spend nearly half their time, and where their cooking places are arranged. The whole cottage is, as a rule, neatly kept and carefully swept; the higher castes, especially Brahmans and Rájpúts, give, considering their appliances, an admirable example in this respect.

The larger villages and the towns have a double row of shops, what is called a bazar, each of which consists of much such a hut, with its floor raised two or three feet above the street, and with a wider doorway, and in front of it a verandah, where the customer may come and sit with the shopkeeper to transact business.

Of the towns in the Outer Hills there are none besides Jummoo of any great size, and there are only one or two others that can be said to be flourishing, for the poverty and the thinness of the population of the country round is against them. Since, however, some towns and some other places show features of interest, we will proceed to visit a few and note what has appeared worthy of observation.

EAST OF THE CHINÁB.

Basolí was the seat of one of the Rajahips between which the low hills were divided before Jummoo swallowed up so many. A large building still remains that was the palace; it is now unkept and almost deserted. The town had already decayed but for the settlement in it of some busy Kashmírís, who by their trade of weaving bring some prosperity.

Basolí is one of several places in the low hills, being at the edge of a wood that is seldom disturbed, where the red monkey abounds; the monkey, being respected by the Hindús and protected by the laws, has here come to be most bold, so he invades the town in great numbers, clambering over the palace walls and scampering across the chief open space of the town, and often enough doing mischief.

A day's march to the northward is *Balâwar*, which is the oldest seat of the rulers who afterwards went to Basolí. It is at the foot of a brushwood-covered spur of hill, and has beneath